## WASHINGTON

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Temporary Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

Passage in the House of a Bill to Prevent Frauds in the Collection of the Whiskey Tax.

Proposed Sale of Fifty-four Iron-Clad Vessels of the Navy.

Senator Howard's Report on the Removal of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868,

The Protection of American Citizens Abroad. The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House will take under consideration the question of the rights of American citizens abroad on Thursday next. The bill to be considered is the one published in brief some time since and prepared by Mr. Orth, of Indiana. The comsure, and it is anticipated that they will take definite otion after the next meeting.

The Purchase of Alaska and St. Thomas.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House held a special session this afternoon in which etary Seward participated. The recent purchase of real estate by the Secretary occupied the attention of those present. An effort is being made to consummate the Alaska bargain as speedily as possible. Mr. Seward also spent some time on the floor of the House in earconversation with Thad Stevens, who is the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. The protracted interview of these two prominent personages indicates that the question of money is now commencing to enter into serious consideration. The Com tee on Foreign Affairs are determined to finish up the Alaska matter this month. In regard to St. Thomas and St. John nothing is expected to be done for several

bave been active since they arrived canvassing the sen-timent of leading men here in regard to the purchase of Samana. In every instance they state having met with favorable assurances that the acquisition would be regarded by the country as valuable and desirable. retary Seward has appointed Thursday for a full

The Agricultural Land of Alaska. eneral Grant to-day sent to the House of Repre-atives a communication from Major General Haltural land in the recently acquired Territory of Alaska to be found in the peninsula of Kenoy, and suggests that those lands be surveyed and brought into market at as early a period as possible. General Grant indorses

Presentation of a Cane to President Johnson. A delegation of citizens from New York, Connecticut and several other States—among whom were Postmaster Cleveland, of Hartford; Mr. Babcock, of New Haven, and Mesers. Wheeler, Boitelle and Tillinghast, and ethers, of New York—called on the President to-night to present him with a cane. Besides the gentlemen mon-sioned Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, Robert J. persons were present. Mr. Cleveland, in presenting the

It gives me great pleasure to have prepared for your acceptance this cane, the wood of which was once part of a tree—the Charter Oak—renowned in the history of Connecticut. Educated in the truth of the maxim that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," the General Assembly of Connecticut refused to obey the mandate of the King of England demanding the surrender of the charter of Connecticut, and one of their number, faithful to his trust, hid it for security in the hollow of the tree from which this cane is made. I thought you would appreciate this gift as a mement of the noble struggle of a galland people for their liberiles. I have thought that the memente would be a singularly appropriate gift to you, Sir, because, hick the trusty agent of the General Assembly of Connecticut, you have clung with tenacious grasp to the constitution of your country at the time of its greatest danger since the foundation of the government—a time of darkness and gloom resembling that which pervaded the General Assembly of our country at the time of the government—a time of darkness and gloom resembling that which pervaded the General Assembly of our country in 1767. We wish you much happiness in all your futers life, and believe that you entertain "milics towed nones" but

party, can say from the North and from the South, in the generous and comprehensive language of Jeferson, "We are all federaints, we are all republicans."

The Pressurer replied as follows:—

Mr. Cleverland and Gentlander—I feel wholly incompetent at this moment to make a suitable reply to the sentiments you have so kindly expressed to me this evening. I know how to appreciate the motives which have prompted them. To receive such a mark of confidence as a testimonial that my duties have been well performed is very gratifying. Evidences of this kind of sympathy and regard for efforts honestly directed towards the promotion of the general welfare are gratefully appreciated. The preservation of the constitution in its purity, in its mitagrity, so far as my individual labors could in any degree tend to such a result, has been the desire of my heart, not merely during the past four or five years, but through the whole period of my life. The fundamental principles of civil liberty which were extorted from King John by the barons of England, and which have been handed down to succeeding generations, it has been my object faithfully and earmestry to maintain. They are embraced in the bill of rights, in the trial by Jury, and most of the leading principles of our constitution. My hope and prayer is that these principles may be transmitted to our roughts we fail into imminent danger. If Connection and the other States can succeed in bringing back the country to its ancient landmarks, to the boundaries marked out by the constitution, they will achieve a greater victory than was ever won on any field of battle. Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for your kindness. I know weil how to appreciate it. As this cane has been taken out of the Charter Oak, which preserved to you your ancient government, I am proud that you have brought if to my support in these hours of trial. My faith is strong that our country will be saved, and I trust in God that your confidence in me has not been misplaced.

The Case of Secretary Stanton. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs did not act definitely on the report of Senator Howard to-day in the Stanton case, but will resume the subject to-

Rebel Outrages Upon Union Citizens of Ten-

nessee-Correspondence Between General Thomas and General Grant.

A communication from General Grant was sent to the House of Representatives to-day enclosing a report from Major General Thomas, giving an account of the proseedings connected with the military arrest and subse-quent discharge by a United States Court of W. A. Mil-Bkin, a citizen of Tennessee and paroled rebel soldier, charged with having violated his parole. Major General Thomas telegraphed to General Grant in August last as

Compisints are constantly made to me of the oppres-sion and mairrearment of Union men and negroes by returned provide rebels. Am I authorized to arrest and pusish them for violation of their pareies?

To which General Grant replied:—
If the civil authorities will not protect Union men
from the violence of paroied recels, arrest the guilty for
the violation of their paroies.

of the District of the Tennessee, directing him to cause the paroled rebel soldier who, armed with a revolver, be arrested for violation of his parole and be confined in a military prison until a military commission could of habeas corpus was taken out by his friends, and he was brought before the United States Court at Memphis, Judges Ravage and Trigg presiding. Judge Trigg dis-charged the accused on the ground that he had not violated his parole, thereby preventing, General Thomas says, the very action wished for-namely, a trial by some competent authority for the crime committed.

General Thomas adds:—

General Thomas adds:—

It is carneatly requested that, if possible, the question at issue in this case be brought before the Supreme Court, that it may be decided by that ribunal. If this is not practically, it is recommended that Congressional action he applied for. I am repeatedly applied to by hundreds of officers and men of the United States Armies for 1 state for massault, or refress for spoination committed senimat them premise of their service in

the United States armies. These appeals are accompa-nied by irrefutable evidence of their truthfulness or made positive by investification. As yet we have been unable to give them complete protection, and many in consequence of this wast of certainty of protection have emigrated from their homes, sacrificing their property, leaving what few friends they have, to spend the re-mainder of their lives among strangers.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of lows, presented a memorial from the Assistant Professor of the Naval Academy for an

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE COL Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a join resolution providing for the adjustment of the accounts of acting collectors of internal revenue, which was re-

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill abolish the District Court for the Eastern district of Texas and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of the Western district over the whole State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill, vacating the offices of Governor, Secretary of State and Surveyor General of Georgia, and empowering the Constitutional Convention to fill the same.

Amendment of the International Reverce Law.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a bill to amend the existing laws in regard to the internal revenue and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLAIMS OF EXECUTORS OF JOHN ROSS.

Mr. POMEROV, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill in regard to the claims of the executors of the Indian chief, John Ross, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

John Ross, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Harlas, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act fixing the rights of volunteers, as part of the army, so as to give volunteer officers their proper rank, including the marine beard. The bill provides that, in computing the length of service of officers of the army and the marine service, for the payment of additional allowances, &c., their former rank, by commission, and the term of service shall be taken into account, whether continuously or at different periods since April, 1861, volunteer as well as regular. It was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

MR. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the joint resolution appointing as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute Theodore C. Woolsey, of Connecticut; William B. Astor, of New York; John McLeap, of New Jorsey, and Poter Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

Poter Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNA.

Mr. SUMMER reminded the Senate that the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia had been sent to the President on December 10. The President having failed to return it, he now asked to introduce a bill precisely similar.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested a reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, as it might be that the bill was now the law of the land.

Mr. Jousson, (dem.) of Md., and the constitution of New Hamp-hire was nearly identical with the constitution of the United States, except that the Executive had but three days to return the bills instead of ten, and the Supreme Court of that State had decided that such adjournments were not adjournments in the sense in which the President understood them, but a recess. If that decision was correct this bill is now the law of the land.

in which the President understood them, but a recess. If that decision was correct this bill is now the law of the land.

Mr. Summe said for some purpose the President regarded the recent adjournment as a recess; but there was reason to believe that he considered this bill had fallen through because of the recent adjournment. Congress should meet the question either by new legislation or resolution. He was willing the bill should go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., said Congress had no official knowledge of the President's opinion on the subject and should not place itself in a false position. The best way would be to address to him a resolution of inquiry whather he considered it as having become a law or not.

Mr. Drakk, (rep.) of Mo., hoped the Judiciary Committee would report a bill empowering Congress to desermine when and how a bill vetoed by the President or not signed should become a law.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REGULATION OF FARRS OR RAIRAGDS.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating the fares on the various railroads in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on cotten, being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., withdrew his motion to postpone, saying that he should, at the proper time, press the amendment confining the suspension to one year.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment exempting all cotton remaining unsold in the hands of producers when the act takes effect, provided that no tax herestofore collected shall be refunded. Lost,

Mr. Johnson's amendment was also lost.

The question them recurred on Mr. Norton's amendment remuting the tax on cotton grown after 1867 to one cent.

Mr. Conking moved to amend by confining the exemption to 1868.

Mr. Congling moved to amend by confining the exemption to 1868.

Messra Johnson, of Maryland; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, against it.

Mr. Dayle, (Agn.), of Ky., made a speech of some

favor of the ropeal, and Mr. Morrili, of Vermont, against it.

Mr. DATIS, (dem.) of Ky., made a speech of some length, claiming that if the North would keep its spoon out of the Southern dish the South would soon be reconstructed, and that free negro labor had proved a failure.

Mr. Mosrow, (rep.) of Ind., replied that the reason why the Northern spoon was in the Southern dish was that the South had once put its spoon in the Northern dish. The negro might have been made lazy by freedom, but that evil would be remedied if the Southern whites were thereby made more industrious. He then proceeded to support the justice of at least a reduced tax.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., would support the amendment of the Sonator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He could not vote to give to the South privileges which he was compelled to deny to his own constituents, and he inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) whether provision had been made tor supplying the deficit eccasioned by removing the tax.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, replied, instancing several portions of the estimated expenses of government for the next fiscal year which would be reduced. The whole would not exceed one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty million dollars, so that Congress might now safely throw off one bundred millions taxation.

Mr. Howard inquired whether that committee had considered the propriety of discontinuing the payment of the war debt for the present.

Mr. Sommer said that a bill to that end was now on the table.

Further debate ensued by Meesrs. Williams and Williams.

of the war deel for the present.

Mr. SONEER said that a bill to that end was now on the table.

Further debate ensued by Mesers. Williams and Willson, (rep.) of Mass., the latter referring to a recent case where a man was tried in the South for a whiskey fraud, and being convicted, was pardoned by the President, who considered him an old friend who could not be guilty and gave him a certificate of character, and he went South to continue the business. A gigantic "whiskey ring" existed in this country which controlled the government, furnishing any quantity of money for electioneering and bribing, and now, instead of a hundred millions, the government collected but twenty-seven millions tax from whiskey. He would vote for a reduced tax on cotton remaining in the hands of producers. He moved to amend by substituting a tax of one cent on raw cotton grown in 1807 in the hands of producers and not soid or contracted to be sold at the passage of the act.

the act.

Mr. Morron would accept of the amendment but for the fact that he believed it would open the door to frauds.

frauds.

Mr. Cornert spoke against the amendment of Mr. Morton, which was lost by yeas 21, nays 22.

Hr. Wilson then offered his amendment.

Mr. Shirkans said it was the same proposition as that of the sensior from Maryland, which had been voted Mr. Sharkan said it was the same proposition as that of the senator from Maryland, which had been voted down.

Mr. Conkling had read by the Clerk a circular, which he said had been sent all over the South, proposing, he said, to do far more effectually what was proposed by the amendment. The document was dated Augusta, Georgia, and proposes on the part of Herschel V. Jonnson and others to get claims through the Court of Claims for the tax paid on the crop of 1867, one-halt to the producer and one balf for expenses and remuneration.

The amendment by Mr. Morron making the tax in 1868 half a cent and thereafter one cent was lost by a vote of 21 to 24.

Mr. Conkling renewed his amendment exempting cotton grown in 1868. Adopted—24 to 21.

Mr. Drakk offerred an amendment declaring no further provisions of the law are required to authorize the collection of the tax after 1868. Adopted after discussion of its necessity by Messra, Johnson and Drake.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., a proviso was added exempting from duty cotton imported between April, 1869, and April, 1869.

The bill then passed from the Committee of the Whole, and the question was on the first amendment, exempting cotton grown in 1868, which was debated by Messra. Wilson, Howard, Buckalew and Cameron, and was adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messra, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Conness, Crasin, Drake, Edmunda, Fessenden, Grunes, Itarian, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill) of Vt., Morton, Patterson (M. H.), Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade—24.

Nays—Messra, Sapard, Suckalew, Corbett, Davis, Diron, Doolittle, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Morton, Patterson of Pens., Pomercy, Ross. Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Williams and Wilson—20.

Mr. Drake's amendment to secure the resumption of the tax after 1868 was adopted.

Mr. Mr. Morrill's amendment removing the duty on foreign cutten imported between April, 1868, and April, 1869, was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAR—Movers Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Congling, Conness, Corbett, Dochttie, Drake, Fessenden, Fewler, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vt. Morton, Patterson of N. H. Patterson of Ienn. Sherman, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, van Winkle, Williams and Wilson.—24.

NAYS—Ruckalew, Cameron, Davis, Dixon, Howe, Johnson, Morton, Fomeroy, Ramsey, Saulisbury, Fipton and Wade—12.

The bill was then passed by the following sections.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:-Tras-Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Divon, Doolittie, Edmunds, Fowler, Freinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Johnson, Morrall of Me. Nor. Mr. Monrow stated he had paired off with Mr. Hendricks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1863.

the three months' extra pay proper as though they had been mustered into the service of the United States at the time of the passage of the act granting such extra

structing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of subjecting to entry under the Homestead law and offering for sale and pre-emption for actual sottlement all the unseld even numbered sections and parts or sections of public lands remaining usseld along the lines of railroad where the odd numbered sections have been granted or reserved to aid in the construction of railroads. The resolution was adopted,

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT—SURVEY OF THE PERIPSULA

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT—BURNET OF THE PERISSULA

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the
Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of the
Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Menna. Also a
communication from the Secretary of the Interior,
transmitting copies of letters from the Secretary of War
ad interim and General Halleck relative to the survey
and bringing into market the lands of the peninsula of
Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Public
Lands.

Bureau.

Mr. Wassuurne declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and pressed a vote on the substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

PROPOSED SALE OF IRON-CLAD VESSELA.

Mr. Pirks, trep.) of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such iron-clad vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal to be made by a Board of not less than five mandiflors, two of whom shall be engineers; report to be made to Congress as fast as the vessels are sold of the amount realized from such sales and of the parties to whom sold.

Mr. Schopfeld, (rep.) of Pa., moved an amendment providing that the proceeds of the sales shall be paid into the Pressury.

Mr. Washbursz expressed a desire to have information as to the (number, names, prices, &c., of iron-clads belonging to the navy, saying that there had been the grossest abuses in the whole business.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that the vessels should be sold at public accition, the Board fixing their minimum price. He thought that course necessary to protoct the government.

Mr. Pirks stated that this bill applied to fifty-four fronclad vessels that were now laid up. Of these there were at League Island twenty-one, at New torleans eight, at Mound City eight, at Washington five, at Boston four, at New York three, at San Francisco two, at Philadelphia three.

Mr. Mayake, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired as to who

some of the smaller vessels, purpose had been made to the Navy Department last purpose had been made to the Navy Department last week.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether, in the opinion of the Naval Committee, it was a wise policy for the government to sell its naval armament for the benefit of other nations? As to the Dunderberg, which had been sold to France, that vessel had proved to be one of the staunchest and best salling vessels ever built, and she had gone to weaken the American Navy and to strongthen that of a powerful maritime rival. He submitted whether that kind of policy could be afforded. If those iron-clads were too expensive to be kept, it would be better to have them broken up and their material sold.

Mr. Pikis reminded Mr. Maynard that the Dunderberg had never constituted a part of the navy.

Mr. Maynard said ho was very well aware of that; but he had been built for the navy.

ment or the government. He was not frightened by the considerations presented by the gentieman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard). The sconer the government was brought back to the plain old republican, economical basis on which it had started the better; but he would apply to the disposal of those ships the rule which a merchant would apply in a similar case; he would put them in the market to general competition, and would invite the nations of Europe, if they desired any of them, to bid for them, and let the proceeds be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Woon yielded to Mr. Kerr, (dem.) of Ind., who proposed to offer an amendment that the ships should be sold subject only to public auction, and for not less than their appraised value, after such advertisement as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem proper.

Mr. Piks declined to let the amendment be offered.

Mr. Maynaro said that those vessels were part of the active navy and bore the scars and marks of according warfare. They had been associated intimately and closely with many of the best actions of the navy, and he did not feel disposed to see them taken from under the American flag and the flags of foreign nations placed over them. It would be unjust to the brave men who had fought on their decks and to those who had died on their decks. It was a part of the glory and honor of the nation that it was proposed to sell in order to put money in the Treasury. If the original Moultor herself were still affeat would the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) think it economy to put her into the market to see how much other nations would bid for that wonderful memento of our naval renown? If his ideas of economy were in that direction, then the old Constitution and the Macedonian should be put into the market. He admitted that there were some things which men and nations could not afford to sell for money, and one of these things was honor. This was an injudicious attempt at a very small sort of economy.

Mr. Woodo, referring to Mr. Maynard's expression as

vessels proposed to be sout had been in any vega-ment?

Mr. Maynand replied that he was very well aware that the taxpayers had been scarred, and was also aware that the marks of treason were on the face of the nation elsewhere than on the decks and sides of those armored vessels; but he was not aware that very few of those vessels had been engaged in the actual defence of the country.

vessels had been engaged in the actual defence of the country.

Mr. Pikk said he did not propose to make an inventory of the national goods, and dispose of them as a house cleaning operation to the nations of Europe. He had no idea of disposing of the navy of the United States. None of the vessels proposed to be sold were worthy the attention of the first class Powers. There was none on the list which either England or France would buy. Of the fifty-four vessels proposed to be sold thirty-seven had never been in the service, and consequently the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Teunessee did not apply to them at all.

Mr. Woon inquired how it was proposed to prevent these vessels getting into possession of European governments?

Mr. Pikk replied that he had no objections to their getting into European navies; but he had not the slightest did that England or France would purchase one of them.

Mr. Maymand inquired whether it was proposed to selligus with the vessels?

Mr. Pikk replied that nothing but the vessels were to

guns with the vessels?

Mr. Pike replied that nothing but the vessels were to be sold.

Mr. Lawrance, (rep.) of Ohio, proposed to offer an amendment that no sales should be made to any nation that had recognized the rebel confederacy as a beligerant power.

mt power.

Mr. Pikz declined to admit the amendment.

Mr. Muncza, (dem.) of Onio, desired to have its conideration postponed for one week.

Mr. Pikz declined to admit the motion and insisted on

The vote was taken and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 90, nays 29.

The vote was taken and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 90, mays 29.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

A resolution offered by Mr. Newcombe on the 26th of November, calling on the heads of departments for information about their employes was taken up and laid on the table.

DIRFORAL OF RESINESS ON THE MERANN'S TABLE.
The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—
The Senate joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaitan Islands. Passed.
The senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Department to one year. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

tions.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend for forty days all work on the jail to be erected in the District of Columbia. Passed.

CONSUMERATIONS.

The SPRARE presented a communication from the Secretary of War ad saferim, transmitting the report of Major General G. H. Thomas in the case of Militian, it response to a resolution offered by Mr. Arnell. Laid on the table.

Also a communication from the Commissioner of In-dian Affairs, relative to the great destitution of the Sioux

for the relief of the Terminal Central Pacific Railroad Company, Referred to the Committee of Public Lands. With a report of the office of the Quartermaster's Department relative to Southern Railroads. Befored to a select committee on Southern Railroads. Befored to a select committee on Southern Railroads.

The STRAKER announced that he had appointed Mesers. Garfield, of Ohio; Poland, of Vermont, and Pruyn, of New York, Regents of the Smithaonian Institute for the present Congress.

The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Regents of the Smithaonian Institute, Mesers, Theodore D. Wolsey, of Conclunati; W. B. Astion, of New York; Mr. McLean, of New Jorsey, and Peter Parker, of Washington, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, Mears, Theodere D. Wolsey, of Cincinnati; W. B. Aster, of New York; Mr. McLean, of New York; Mr. McLean, of New Jorsey, and Peter Parker, of Washington, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Van Wicz, (rep.) of N. Y., rising to a question of privilege, stated that his name appeared on the journal and in the Globe as voting yesterday against the resolution to consure the President. He had not been present when the vote was taken. If he had been he would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Schene, (rep.) of Ohlo, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent frauds in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits. He said that it was in advance of the general action of the committee on the subject of the revenue laws, and was reported now out of the counction that this was a point on which immediate action was required for the best interests of the country.

The bill provides that from and after its passage no distilled spirits in bond shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation, redistillation, redistillation, etclification, change of package, exportation, redistillation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall be duly pad to the collector of the proper district; and it repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it.

Mr. Schinker addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He said the bill virtually dees away with the bonded warehouse system. The effect of it will be, in the first place, to release legitimately, if ever at all, the distilled spirits now in the bonded warehouse of the United States. We have ascertained that there are about four hundred thousand barrels, amounting to twenty million gallons the legitimate tax would be \$40,000,000. There are, therefore, \$40,000,000 in taxes waiting to be paid, which may or may not ever be paid, depending on the removal of this whiskey from the promova

intelligence and knowledge for the places which they are put to fill as inspectors or subordinate officers, they are selected from other motives and their recommendation springs from other causes. Of course there are many honest exceptions; but I speak of these agents of the law in the gross. But how can the frauds be committed even with the aid of dishonest officers? We found on investigation that most of the fraudulent practices, although they are multifarious in their character, may be summed up into two classes:—One of these is the means practised to remove clandestinely distilled spirits between the time they pass through the worm of the distiller and the time when they should be deposited in what is known as warehouse A, being the warehouse at the distillery where they are to be accounted for for the purpose of taxation. Fraud is committed here in the night by having duplicate keys to the receiving room containing the citatern, by hiring the inspector to be currently blind or unnecessarily absent while these things are carried on by those interested in doing the worm. But there is another very large class of frauds committed under opportunities alforded by this bonded, warehouse system, and they are so excessive, so general, affecting so materially the revenue of the country that we became satisfied that in this particular at least the law ought to be amended, and at once amended. I was instructed by the committee to report upon that point immediately a bill to correct the evil that far, even in anticipation of the time when a few weeks bence we hoped to make a general report with a bill covering all these matters connected with the internal revenue system. Those frauds have extended so far that they have practically resulted in preventing any legitimate distillation, or rather any distillation by honest mon. We make a distinction between what is called legitimate distillation and illicit distillation. There are liftict entablishments on a small scale scattered through the country. It is the distillation,

member of the committee, dissented.

The report was laid over for future action.

Over smartes bursau.

Mr. Logar, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Retreachment to report a bill providing for a bureau of civil service, to prescribe the duties, qualifications, salaries, terms of office, &c., of the employés in the various departments of the government.

Mr. Kern chjected.

Special of Mr. Cary in paven of paying the national DEBT IN LEGAL TEXTRIES.

The House them at ten minutes past three went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes is the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Cary, (rep.) of Ohio, in favor of paying the national debt in legal tenders. Mr. Cary said that whatever diversity of opinion existed in the House in regard to the public debt the House was united in opinion that the debt must be paid to the uttermost farthing. The nation's honor must in no way be impeached or compromised, and nothing must be done to impair confidence in the integrity of the national charter. Nevertheless, the made of the continuous confidence in the integrity of the national charter. Nevertheless, the made of complete the subject. Persons with whom that term was so familiar should know that it required no act or declaration of Congress to bring about such a calastrophe, and that the whole matter would be resolved by the discovery that the resources of the country would not mys the interest, much less the principal, of the public debt, in addition to the expenses of the government, and by the further discovery that the people would not impose upon themselves inclorable burden to that end. The national debt was great and its burden very heavy, and the man who, by an unjust and forced construction of the law against the interest of the poople would not impose upon themselves inclorable burden to that end. The national debt was great and the burden heavier was the pioneer of repudation. These who claimed that the principal of the two thousand millions of five-tw

interest in coin, while the law authorizing the six per cost free-twenties declare that the interest should be paid in coin. If she principal as well as the interest of the five-twenties was payable in coin, why not either have so declared or have said nething about hew the interest should be paid? Would the people, the transpayers, the men who must by their toil pay this great national debt, consent to a very large practical increase of it to relieve the disappointment of bondholders or to made good the opinions of government agents, who were not antherized by law to construe acts of Congress? If the present Congress should authorize, and he hoped it would, the issue of \$515,000,000 of Treasury certificates, receivable at par for taxes and government dues and made a legal tender, and should issue them for the express purpose of redeeming that amount of bonds now redeemable or any other in the future not payable in gold, it would certainly be no greater breach of faith than that which had been already done. This enormous debt had been incurred upon a proper coinage standard and it must and should be paid in the same coin in which it had been contracted, and this conformed in all respects to the terms of the original contract.

The committee rose.

coin in which it had been contracted, and this contract.

The committee rose.

The committee rose.

PRIVATE GLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr PAINS, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to, furnish copies of correspondence, &c., on file in reference to the claim of B.

W. Perkins against the Russian government arising out of contracts for ordnance. Adopted.

TAXATION OF THE BHAKEES.

The SPEARER presented a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the mode of taxing the Shaker Association at New Lebanon, New York, in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Eldridge. Laid on the table.

The House, at fifteen minutes past four, adjourned.

## SECRETARY STANTON.

Report of Senator Howard on the Removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Office. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] Washington, Jan. 7, 1868.

Last night Senator Howard, of Michigan, completed the report he has been engaged in preparing respecting the case of the removal of Secretary Stanton. report is extremely long, covering ninety-five pages of manuscript. The following is a synopsis of its prin-

cipal points:-After relating the fact of Stanton's suspension and the appointment of Grant as Secretary ad interim, and quoting some portion of the Tenure of Office act, the

Your Committee do not stop to discuss the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Johnson, notwithstanding his strenuous opposition to and his former
veto of the measure, chiefly on the ground of a want of
constitutional warrant, has, by his proceeding now under
consideration, recognized its binding force. He has
adopted it as a rule of his conduct by actually using and
employing a power created and existing only by the act
itself—the power of suspension; and it only remains for
us to give our views of the sufficiency of the evidence
and reasons on which he relies to justify his action.

A careful perusal of his report to the Senate shows
that his first or general reason for the suspension of Mr.
Stanton was that he refused to resign when requested,
and stated in his reply to the request that public considerations, &c., constrained bim not to resign before
the next meeting of Congress.

[Here follows the President's note to Mr. Stanton.]

As nothing was alleged against Mr. Stanton to disqualify him from helding his position, the siyle of
this communication, we think, was abrupt and
overbearing. He had the same right to his
place under law as Mr. Johnson had to his,
The Secretary's reply is here quoted, and thereupon
the report goes on to say the President suspended him
from office. The order of suspension was made, putting
Mr. Stanton out and putting General Grant into the
office before the writing of the letter of the 12th. Mr.
Johnson in his report characterizes the note of Mr.
Stanton and adasoned and something more. It was no
defiance. It asserted planny that public considerations
alone induced him to remain.

The fact was made public by Mr. Johnson that Mr.
Stanton had dissensed from the opinion of the Attorney
General in reference to the reconstruction acts, and the
whole country had seen that if these opinions had been
carried out as Mr. Johnson proposed they should be
the reconstruction of the Southern States would be defeated.

Congress assembled in July and strengthened these acts tionality of the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Johnson, not-withstanding his strenuous opposition to and his former

sign of them to others, one thing is certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer."

Is this so? Has it come to pass in the United States in the became a public officer refuses to resign his place on demand of the thereoff requires.

Significant and the control of the come of the co

Menths, during which he had been in almost daily efficial interceurse with him, it transpires that these opinious cannot be tolerated, and Mr. Johnson discovers that "public considerations of a high character" require his suspension from office.

It is obvious that this is only a pretext, and that there was no motive for getting rid of Mr. Stanton, except such as we have already pointed out. At any rate your committee have in value searched for others. The special ground of complaint alleged against Mr. Stanton in the message is that he omitted to communicate to the President a telegraphic despatch of General Baird, dated July 28, 1866, relative to the State Convention of Louisiana, then about to meet at New Orleans, and that the Secretary did not send the General instructions as requested. (Here follows the despatch.) In another para of the message the President, speaking of the riot that occurred in New Grieans on the 30th of July, 1866, remarks, "I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix the responsibility on the President." The charge was openly made, and again and again reliterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refered to interfere. These passages from the message show plainly enough that the purpose of the author is tolerove that he had no opportunity to prevent the riot and slaughter of that bloody day, and is therefore free from the responsibility of which he speaks, and that his failure to prevent them is justly chargeable to the Secretary's delinquency, in net sending General Baird insurations, and in withholding from him, the President's responsibility, he surely will have no reason to the but Mr. Stanton, is justly chargeable. Although it is not incumbent on your committee to inquire into the President's responsibility, he surely will have no reason for the words and General Baird's despatches.

Mr. Howard continues:—The difference in the copy inserted in the Fresident's responsibility, in respect to the companion and unique of the words and General Ba

on.

It was then telegraphed that the civil authorities should prevail, and that their processes should be respected. This was in all probability on Saturday, the 25th, the day on which Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, telegraphed that the negroes were calted to arm themselves, and a riot was inevitable. The President failed to consum the Attorney General of the United States or any member of his Cabinet, or anybody else, as to the legal right of the Convention to assemble under what was practically his own military order.

the United States or any member of his Cabinet, or anybody else, as to the legal right of the Convention to assemble under what was practically his own military order.

The report goes on to say that Mr. Johnson's denial that he was warned of the riot in time to prevent it admits of but one reply—"that it is univue, and known to be so to Mr. Johnson."

Mr. Stanton was not warned. General Baird's despatch did not intimate that there was any danger of pepular violence arising from the threatened arrests on writs that were to be issued. There was nothing in it to raise an apprehension of such a danger. He had threatened to prevent the arrests unless he was instructed to the contrary by the President.

Suppose Mr. Stanton had instantly shown the despatch to the President, what would have been the consequence? Would be have instructed General Baird to prevent the arrests?—for that alone could have prevented the riot. Why, he had just before, and on the same day, informed Voorhees that the military were expected to sustain the courts.

The news brought by General Bird's telegram, though it notified Mr. Stanton that the conspirators intended to arrest the delegates, announced no armed forces and no danger of popular outbreak, while that sont to Mr. Johnson on the same day, and which Mr. Stanton have raw until long afterwards, advised that it would be maposable to execute civil processes without the certainty of a riot. It is preposterous then to think that if Mr. Stanton had carried the General's despaten to the President the latter would have taken any notice of it.

We think Mr. Johnson should treat it as as piece of special good fortune that, by the non-axhibition to him of the despatch, he was saved the opportunity of repeating in the form of a direct order to the officer in command the direction to use the troops in also five riot. His complaint has not even the merit of plausibility, and now it takes another form.

It is said that Mr. Stanton seould have sent instructions to General Baird to employ the troops in

inconsistent with the actual wisnes and commands of the President?

We think Mr. Stanton's reasons entirely sufficient for witholding further instructions from General Baird, considering the ignorance in which he was of the real state of things in New Orleans Mr. Johnson, however, can plead no such ignorance; for he was kept fully informed by Rozier, Voorhees, Herron and others of what was going on, and seems to have concealed it designedly from the Secretary.

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his Message on the 18th of December, 1877 for the suspension from once of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

## THE ST. ALRAYS TRACEDY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Tnor, Jan. 7, 1868. The telegraph has already advised you, in a three line despatch, of the terrible and fatar domostic tragedy that took place at the village of St. A'bans, Vt., on Saturday last. I herewith supply the details of the frightful

At about half-past twelve o'clock P. M. on Saturday. the 4th inst., John Bishop, a young married English-man, went home from the works of the St. Albans Foundry Company indulging in a high wrought fit of frenzied jealousy against his young and really beautiful

man, went home from the works of the St. Albams Foundry Company indulging in a high wrought fit of frenzied jealousy against his young and really beautiful wife, which, it seems, had not the slightest possible foundation in fact, but was conceived while in a state of latoxication. Bishop immediately commonced a dispute, very violent in its character, with his wife, who at the moment was reclining upon a bed, also occupied in part by her invalid sister. Bishop charged his wife in the most opproblems terms with an unanilowed intense with Mf. Feter Ward, the owner of the house in which Bishop resided, and the occupant with his (Ward's) family of the lower part thereof. The unworthy assailment was denied in the aprit and terms in which a faitful wife would naturally denial seemed all the more to heighton the observate and unrighteous frenzy of Bishop.

At this point Mrs. Ward, wite of Feter Ward referred to, appeared suddenly on the scene from down stairs, whereupon Bishop became more demented, and at once most violently directed his groundless suspicions to Mrs. Ward and her husband in connection with his wife, While Mrs. Ward was desping the impoachment her husband, attracted by the noise and vociferations made by the maniac Bishop, ascended the stairs and confronted the embitiered parties. This appearance of Ward, against whom Bishop's suspicions and charges were the strongest, served appearently to tritiate the lunatic beyond all measure and forbearance. He instantly turned for his pistol, Mrs. Ward at the same time fleeting from the room, and, fully recognizing the terrible situation, forced her husband back with her, down the stairs, telling him that Bishop would surely kill him. At this fearful moment of irresponsible frenzy three pistol shots were heard in rapid succession, whereupon the terror wounded Wards gave a public alarm, as they saw Bishop's wife, fearfully wounded, covered with blood and agonized with fright, rushing past them to a friendly neighboring residuce for assistance. Seeing that she had d